THE TARIFF DEBATE BEGUN

MR. DINGLEY OPENS THE DISCUS-SION WITH A BRIEF SPEECH.

The Democrats Arc Split on the Question of Taxing Haw Material-No Doubt of the Pas-sage of the Bill in the House on March 81 by a Practically Solid Republican Vote. WASHINGTON, March 22.- The opening of the

ten days' debate upon what will be known to political history as the Dingley Tariff bill of 1897 was accompanied by no spectacular display. The oratory was anything but brilliant, and the only unusual feature of the event-the disagreement among the Democratic minoritywas not noticeable to the public as represented by the comparatively small crowds in the gallery. The Democratic split is really very wide and very deep, and will probably serve to render entirely ineffective the perfunctory opposition to the passage of the bill according to the plan mapped out by Speaker Reed and his lieutenants

in the House.

The rigid discipline in the Republican ranks, as exhibited in the parliamentary proceedings, and the unanimity of sentiment in support of the Tariff bill, were forcibly displayed during the speeches of the ten hours of continuous session. As a result of the party harmony, all indications point to the passage of the bill on March 81 by a practically solid and enthusiastic Republican vote. There will be some dissatisfaction expressed with certain details of the measure when it becomes open to amendment and to debate under the five-minute rule, but the Ways and Means Committee will be able to keep absolute control of the bill and pass it substantially as it came from the committee.

Chairman Dingley's opening speech was commendably brief, occupying less than an hour, and was marked by his usual clearness and candor of statement. Mr. Dingley's lungs are weak, and his voice is thin and hollow and marked by the same New England twang that has helped to make the fame of Speaker Reed. Mr. Reed's voice, however, is sharp and rasping, and can easily be made effective across the entire length of the chamber, while Mr. Dingley finds diffi-culty in making his words understood beyond the immediate vicinity of his own desk. Nevertheless both sides of the House, all sides now, since the Populists have become a separate and distinct party in the House, gave him most respectful attention, and when he concluded the Republicans rewarded him with a vigorous

The Democrats were not so fortunate in the advocate of their tariff views. Bailey of Texas has been duly chosen as the Democratic spokesman on the floor by having received the empty bonor of the Democratic nomination to the Speakership, but Bailey is very young yet and full of chivalry and notions of the courtesy due to a defeated rival, &c. So he modestly yielded the honor of reply to Dingley to the generally ready McMillin of Tennessee, Mr. McMillin was not prepared to speak to-day, however, so Gen. "Joe" Wheeler of Alabama, whose only claims to recognition as an authority on the tariff seems to lie in the fact that he is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, was put forward to attack the Republican position. It can be said of the flery little ex-cavalry leader, as it has been said of many good men before him, that "he did the best he could." It is unnecessary to say more. It is announced that McMillin will speak later in the debate and that Bailey will close the subject for the Democrats. He will then know more about the question.

One reason why neither McMillin nor Bailey was prepared to go ahead to-day is that the Democratic members of the Ways and Means mittee are split into two factions on the general subject of taxing raw materials. Me-Millin and Wheeler represent the exploded Cleveland idea of free wool, free cotton, and free trade generally, while the young bloods of the committee, including Bailey, McLaurin of South Carolina, Robertson of Louisiana, and Swanson of Virginia, combat it in the interes industrial progress in the South, It learned that the division of sentiment in the committee over the proposed duty on raw cotton was not the only exhibition of lack of Democratic harmony. Unexhibition of lack of Democratic harmony. Under the lead of Bailey the young bloods, or a portion of them, voted outright in favor of retaining the Dingley wool schedule in the bill as against a proposition to make wool free. Such political heresy was surprising in its suddenness and effect and in its results. It is largely responsible for the fact that the report of the minority was not ready to be submitted to the House to-day, and that the substitution of Gen. Wheeler as the spokesman of the Democracy was made necessary.

It being certain that the Dingley bill will pass the House on March 31, practically in the shape that it was reported from the Ways and Means Committee, the sub-Committee of Finance of the Senate have adopted it as a basis for their work of revision and held their first formal meeting to day. Their work will be done at the Arlington Hotel, where rooms have been retained for the committee in order that they may obtain quiet

day. Their work will be done at the Arlington Hotel, where rooms have been retained for the committee in order that they may obtain quiet and absolute seclusion, so far as the general public and those directly interested in the various tariff schedules are concerned. Hearings will not be given, but those whom the committee members may desire will be invited privately to the hotel from time to time. The utmost expedition will be practised, and the bill reported back as soon as possible after being referred. Whether that time will be the first of May or the first of June, no member of the sub-committee is prepared to say. The four members of the Finance Committee who will form the sub-committee and assume entire charge of the work of revising the bill are Senator Allison, Chairman, and Senators Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut and Wolcott. The latter, although the most prominent champion of bimetallism in the Senate, stands faithfully with his party on the tariff and all other public questions.

DINGLEY OPENS THE DEBATE. The Ten Days of Tariff Talk Regun in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-Tariff debates are not the attraction they once were in the halls of Congress. When Speaker Reed called the House to order to-day at 10 o'clock, in accordance with the terms of the special order agreed to last week. much less than half of the members were in their seats and only a sprinkling of visitors were to be seen in the galleries. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. A. G. Rogers, D. D., of this city, who asked that the work of this session of Congress might be productive of great good to the people of the country. After the reading of the Journal of Saturday Speaker Reed said:

"Pursuant to the order adopted the House will now resolve itself into the committee of the whole for the consideration of the Tariff bill, No. 379, and the Chair will appoint the gentle an from New York, Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the committee.'

Mr. Sherman took the chair and directed the Clerk to read the bill in extenso, which occupied two hours and a quarter; and if the Clerk had attempted to perform his task literally and had not skipped whole paragraphs and sometimes whole pages at once, he would not have got to the end, even at the most rapid rate of reading, in twice the length of time actually occupied. The printed bill covers 163 pages. During the reading the galleries filled up, but were at no

The reading of the bill closed at 12:20 and then Mr. Dingley (Rep., Mc.), Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, proceeded to address the House. Standing midway in the first passage of the Republican side of the chamber, Mr. Dingley began his speech slowly and deliberately. Although his voice was thin and weak, the stillness in the large hall was so absolute that he could be heard in the most re mote corners. All the members on his own side of the House, and most of those on the other side, paid the closest and most respectful attention to his remarks; and occasionally some slight demonstration of approval came to him from Republican members. The first of such demonstrations occurred when he declared it to be the belief of the Committee on Ways and Means that he remedy was adequate to the situation confronting Congress that did not said in setting all the people at work again. After he had been speaking for half an hour and when he had reached the more abstruse points of his argument, his voice began to weaken and the general interest in the speech began to fail off. There was no interruption of the speech except when Mr. Linney (Rep. N. C.) asked Mr. Dingley a question in reference to the tax on pine, spruce, and other saw losts, and was told that logs were on the free list. Some applause came from the Republican side when Mr. Diagicy dectared that in the second year of the operation of the proposed law the revenue of the Government would be increased by at least \$100,000,000. The Government would be put upon its feet again, and the interest-bearing debt would be reduced.

Mr. Dingley's speech was mainly a repetition tion to his remarks; and occasionally some slight

Mr. Dingley's speech was mainly a repetition

of the facts, statistics, and arguments used in his report. He concluded as follows:

"The inquiry naturally arises as to what will be the probable annual revenue derived from the proposed tariff revision in case it should become law. The only solid basis from which we can draw inferences is that supplied by the estimate of Mr. Evans, the statistician, who has made the comparative statement that on the basis of importations of the fiscal year of 1896, the pending oill enacted into law would yield an increase of revenue of about \$113,000,000, the details of which are given in the report of the Committee of Ways and Means. The committee estimate, after making liberal reductions, that for the first year, in case the bill should become a law by May 1, the additional revenue would reach \$75,000,000, and that for every week thereafter, in case its passage should be deferred, there would have to be a deduction of from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 for wool, sugar, and other articles imported on speculation to avoid the increased duties. For the second year, it is believed, the proposed bill would yield \$100,000,000 of increased revenue.

"It must be obvious from any point of view of the facts, statistics, and arguments used in his report. He concluded as follows:

dutes. For the second year, is some out the proposed bill would yield \$100,000,000 of increased revenue.

"It must be obvious from any point of view that the prompt action by the two houses of Congress is indispensable to secure the revenue which the pending bill is intended to yield. The exigency is an unusual one. The people, without regard to party affiliations, are asking for action. Business awaits our final decision. With this great question of adequate revenue to carry on the Government settled favorably by such an adjustment of duties as will restore to our own people what has been surrendered to others during the past four years, with restored confidence in the future, there is reason to believe that gradually and surely there will come back to us the great properly which we enjoyed in the decade prior to 1893, and which the greatest of living English statistichans so strikingly culedized when he said, in 1892, that "it would be impossible to find in history any parallel to the progress of the United States in the [then] last ten years."

of living English statisticians so striking guide when he said, in 1892, that "It would be impossible to find in history any parallel to the progress of the United States in the [then] last ten years."

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, was the first to oppose the bill. The theory of the Democratic party was, he said, that the way to give employment to American labor was to find purchasers for the products of farms and factories, and that the way to do that was to open the markets of the world to those products. The Democratic party thought that the pending bill was not one calculated to do that, and that it would therefore be a failure. It had been framed in a secret star chamber by eleven Republicans, and was largely framed from petitions presented to that body of seven men by the agents of the protected interests of the country. Many paragraphs in the bill were in the exact language of those petitions. The bill, when published, had been denounced by the great metropolitan papers and by the leading papers of New England. The prosperity spoken of by Mr. Dingley, he said, was due, not to the protective system, but to the genius, enterprise, and energy of the people of America. It had been accomplished in spite of the burdens imposed by the protective system. The bill were factories in the United States than had ever been closed in a like period time in the history of the country. The great progress of the iron industry in Alabama had taken place, he asserted, without the slightest aid from protection. [Applause.]

Assailing the Republican peation as to the cheapness of English labor in comparison with American labor, Mr. Wheeler read statistics to show that the cotton spinners in England were better paid than those in America, and that the market for such labor was thirty-two times greater in England were better paid than hose in America, and that the market for such labor was thirty-two times greater in England were better paid than those in America, and that the wening ses

fore the session closes. Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.) also opposed the

bill.

The last speech of the evening was made by Mr. Brucker (Dem., Mich.) who, as the Representative of the Saginaw Valley district, invelghed against the iniquity of the proposed increase in the duty on lumber. He denounced any protective tariff on lumber as an outrage.

DEMOCRATIC VIEWS ON THE TARIFF. The Minority Report of the Committee on

WASHINGTON, March 22.-The views of the ninority of the Committee on Ways and Means upon the Tariff bill were presented to the House this evening by Representative Bailey (Dem., Tex.), the leader of the Democracy. It reads in part as follows:

This bill was framed with the avowed purpose of protecting the manufacturers of the United States against foreign competition, and it is perfectly obvious that if it accomplishes that purpose it must result in compelling the consumers of this country to pay more for their manufactured goods; and for this reason we think it should not pass. We rest our opposition upon the broad principle that Congress was vested with the power of taxation as a r collecting from each citizen his fair proportion oward the support of the Government, and that it is a gross perversion of that sovereign power to employ it as a means of enabling favored classes to levy unjust charges upon the great body of the people. We believe that after contributing his proper share toward the mainenance of the Government every citizen of this republic is entitled to the full possession and enjoyment of all he can honestly earn, and we deny the right of Congress to make or enforce any regulation which requires one man to give any part of his honest earnings toward encouraging the enterprise or increasing the fortune of another.

"No man, however blind he may be, would defend a system of taxation under which the Government first collected the money and afterward distributed it among its favorites. It is true that the tariff act of 1890 ventured to this extent in dealing with the sugar growers, but the disapproval of that policy was so overwhelming and so bitter that the advocates of protection have been forced to abandon it, and they have not dared to incorporate any provision for a direct bounty in the present bill. We are unable, however, to perceive any difference in principle be tween a law which requires the Government to collect the money and distribute it among the protected industries, and a law which enables these industries to collect the money directly from the people. There may be some difference in the method of making the collection and in the cost of doing so, but there is no difference whatever in the principle involved. If the Gov ernment has the right to levy taxes upon the people for the purpose of inducing men to establish unprofitable industries or industries which can only be made profitable by compelling the consumers of the United States to pay expr ditant prices for their products, then the bounty system is a more direct and less complex way of ttaining that end, and at least has the advantage of directness and simplicity.

tage of directness and simplicity.

"There cannot be found in the wide range of economic literature an authority, with the few and rare exceptions, which only serve to emphasize the general concurrence, who does not treat taxation, direct or indirect, as a burden; and when we remember that a protective tariff not only collects more for the Government than is needed for its economical administration, but that it also enables favored classes to collect more than the Government itself, the injustice becomes so clear and so enormous that it would be a reflection upon the intelligence of the American people to suppose that it can escape their swift and decisive condemnation.

"It follows as a matter of course that a bill based upon a vicious principle must be injurious in its effects, and perhaps no effect could be more pernicious than the extravagance which the bill encourages. The tabulated statement embraced in the report of the committee shows that the bill is expected to raise \$113,000,000 more revenue than was collected in customs duties during the last facal year; and yet, as is shown by the same report, the difference between the Government receipts and disbursements during that year was only \$25,000,000. It is well known that the importations of last year were smaller than usual, owing to the general depression that existed in all circles, but even supposing that importations hereafter can be kept at a sevel with the importations of 1896, the bill will collect from the people more than \$90,000,000 annually above the requirements of our present extravagant and wasteful appropriations.

"An overflowing treasury is a constant temptation to cuter upon expenditures that corrupt both the public mind and the public servants. Under a system of high taxes there must be a surplus or there must be waste, and both are serious evils. President Jackson hardly overstated the danger of a surplus when he declared that it was more dangerous than a standing army; and yet, dangerous as a surplus is, it is not so dangerous as t There cannot be found in the wide range of

encourages, it is still more so on account of the trusts which it fosters and promotes. It is not trusts which it fosters and promotes, it is not trust which it fosters and promotes, it is not trust which it fosters and promotes, it is not trust which it fosters and promotes, it is not trust which it fosters and promotes, it is not trust and the solidation of capital, indeed, protection is justified upon the avowed theory that competition should be restricted. True enough, it assumes the patriotic pretense that foreign competition ought in some patriotic pretense that foreign competition is the patriotic proteins that foreign competition by the favor of Congress, will fall to secure themselves against all these men, having see the life of trade, and that competition by voluntary combinations among themselves.

"It is an old adage, and it is as true as it, and that competition is the life of trade, and that competition is the life of trade, and that competition is the life of trade, and that competition is prevent the foreigner from trading with us, but they forget that he same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with us must at the same time provent us from trading with say that the very intelligent and highly skilled laborers of this country cannot successfully compete with the ignorant and unskilled laborers of the Old World, is equivalent to saying that skill and intelligence are not of great advantage to the laborers who nossess them. "We are unable to offer a substitute for the pending bill, because we have not been allowed a reasonable time to prepare one. We must therefore content ourselves with protesting against the passage of the committee's bill."

PROPOSED TARIFF ON BOOKS.

The Catholic Entycrafty to Join Other Universities in Protesting Against It.

Washington, March 22.-The Rev. Dr. T. J. Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University, to-day prepared a letter to Senator Hoar protesting against the provision in the Dingley bill which takes certain books published abroad from the ree list and imposes a tariff of 50 per cent. on them. "There is no necessity for such a step, said Dr. Conaty to-day. "The duty to be raised by this clause is estimated to be only about \$50, 000, yet it will prevent the importation of many books which are needed in the higher libraries and educational institutions. These books are sublished abroad in foreign languages and are wer twenty years old. They would not be pubover twenty years old. They would not be published in this country under any circumstances, so a tariff on them would not benefit the publishers in this country. At the same time these books are already costly enough to the universities, and an addition of 50 per cent. to their cost will practically prohibit their importation, I shall send the protest to Senator Hoar to-morrow and ask him to present it to the committee on behalf of the university. I understand all the more important educational institutions will send similar protests.

YALE AGAINST THE BOOK TARIFF. Other Colleges to Petition Congress to Vote Down the Hook Tax.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 22.-Congressman N. D. Sperry of the Second district has written o President Dwight of Yale, promising his assistance in trying to secure the removal of the ax on library books from the Dingley bill. Word has been received from other Connecticut Congressmen that they will endeavor to secure the removal of the clauses that relate to a tariff on educational apparatus. It has been stated to Yale professors that other colleges will present to Congress petitions similar to that sent by Yale.

SENATOR PLATT IN WASHINGTON. Archie Baxter Decided Upon for Third Assis-

tant Postmaster. General. WASHINGTON, March 22,-Senator Platt returned to-night from New York. There were a number of gentlemen waiting to see him, but the Senator retired ten minutes after he reached the hotel, and disappointed all callers except Representative Quigg, who met him before h entered the building. One of those disappointed was Representative Wadsworth, at whose house the delegation will hold a meeting to-morrow

the delegation will hold a meeting to-morrow night to compare notes regarding candidates for office, and make out a slate to be recom-mended to the President. One appointment has already been decided upon. Archie Baxter is to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General. The office has been placed at Senator Platt's disposal by the President, and

AMBASSADOR HAY TO SAIL APRIL 14. ecretary of Embassy White to Precede Him on Saturday Next.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-Ambassador Hay has arranged to leave for England by steamer from New York on Wednesday, April 14. Henry White, the new Secretary of Embassy, will sail on Saturday next to take charge of the embassy, which is now in charge of second Secretary Carter, Mr. Bayard having gone to the Continent on leave and Secretary Roosevelt having resigned. Mr. Carter was, until a year ago, Mr. Bayard's private secretary. Secretary White will make arrangements for the prompt presentation of Mr. Hay on his arrival, in order that the new Ambassador may be firmly established before the close of the season.

Consul-General Osborne will sail from Boston on the steamer Cephalonia, April 17, in order to relieve Consul-General Collins on May 1. Gen. Osborne intends to move the Consulate General to more cheerful quarters in a modern building, but retaining the consulate in its present commercial neighborhood. retary Carter, Mr. Bayard having gone to the

In the Senate, Washington, March 22.-The legislative session of the Senate to-day lasted but forty minutes, the Arbitration Troaty between the United States and Great Britain being taken up thereafter behind closed doors. In the short open session nearly 200 bills were introduced and many others were reported back from committees. In cluded in the latter were the "Free Homestead" bill and the Immigration bill, with the provision bill and the Immigration bill, with the provision as to Canadian laborers eliminated, both of which were under consideration in the last Congress, the latter failing to become a law owing to President Cleveland's veto. The four great appropriation bills—the Agricultural, the Indian, the Sundry Civil, and the General Deficiency—which also failed for lack of Mr. Cleveland's signature, and which were reintroduced and passed last week by the House, were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A joint House resolution was passed extending until December next the investigation as to the use of alcohol in the arts by a joint commission of Congress. of Congress.

Applications for Office.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-The following were among the applications for office under the Treasury Department made public this morn-

ing: T. E. Lasien of Washington, D. C., to be Deputy Auditor of the Navy Department.
C. H. Brush of Danbury, Conn., to be Deputy Auditor of the Post Office Department at Washington, E. J. Naulty of New York, 50 be Commissioner of Immigration at New York etg. T. St. J. Gaffney of New York, to be Commissioner of Immigration at New York, T. M. J. Gaffney of New York, to be Commissioner of Immistration at New York.

H. H. Hawley of Malone, N. Y., to be Collector of Customs at Platteburg, N. Y.

H. L. Swords of New York, to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New York,

G. L. Poshiey of Brooklyn, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at New York,

J. C. O'Conner of New York, to be Naval Officer at New York.

Hood's Are purely vegetable, contain no drastic drugs, and are easy to take, easy to operate. lation.

"If the system of unnecessary taxation is indefensible because of the extravagance which it take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

there were present in the throng Dorman B. Eaton, Horace E. Deming, Julius J. Frank, James W. Pryor, Joel B. Erhardt, William B. Dutcher, Stephen H. Olin, James B. Reynolds, John B. Pine, Isnac H. Klein, George J. Seabury, W. Bayard Cutting, Francis S. Bangs, William B. Hornblower, Algernon S. Frissel, Richard Watson Gilder, J. Augustus Johnson, Percival Knauth, J. Kennedy Tod, C. Grant La Farge, W. Harris Roome, Henry C. Swords, Simon Sterne, Charles H. Strong, Gustav H. Schwab, Spencer Trask, Howard Townsend, J. H. Van Amringe, William H. Tolman, and Archibald Murray.

Spencer Trask, Howard Townsend, J. H. Van Amringe, William H. Tolman, and Archibald Murray.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt began the proceedings by nominating James C. Carter for temporary Chairman. Mr. Carter was elected without opposition and made an exhaustive address on the principles and purposes of the organization. Among other things he said:

"We all know of the degraded condition into which the municipal government has fallen in times past, and how, from time to time, the people have exerted themselves to improve it. The conviction has been growing in the public mind for a long time that the people, if they have a reasonable desire to do so, can take the city government from the hands of the politicians and we are convinced that the only way is to abandon the political parties forever and set up a municipal party. [Applause,] To escape from bad municipal administration by politicians we have been forced to seek redress for our wrongs in Albany. There again we have become entangled with politics and beset by the same mischefs. From Albany we appeared to home rule only to find the political party to the fore, until we were in doubt as to which was the remedy and which the disease. We are now thoroughly convinced that neither was a remedy and that both were diseases. [Applause,] The people were partially penetrated with these convictions three years ago, when they declared for another sort of municipal administration, however imperfect it may be, that of Mayor Strong. That movement, however, was not a consolidation of the people on non-partisan lines. It did not represent an acceptance of the truths for which we are now contending. Col. Strong's nomination was rather a matter of negotiation between political parties and factions seeking their own ends while pretending to stand on our platform, and it was not to be expected that the Mayor should refuse to

and factions seeking their own ends while pre-tending to stand on our platform, and it was not to be expected that the Mayor should refuse to recognize the source from which his election came. Just so far as Mayor Strong has pro-ceeded on a non-partisan basis so far his admin-istration has been successful.

Mr. Carter cited the administration of the Street Cleaning Department as an example of this. The Health Department, too, he thought had done its duty well, as is indicated by a re-duced death rate. He set off against this the Police Department, where he said two courageous and faithful Commissioners had done much to improve the organization of the department despite two others appointed tor political factions who stand as "obstructions in the pathway of improvement."

organization. It is our purpose with any position organization. It is our purpose to prosecuteour own campaign on our own principles and after our own methods.

He admitted that there are many difficulties in the way of victory, but he asserted that with adequate effort victory could be accomplished.

There has not been onest and well disposed citizens of this city really took the matter in hand that they were not successful in their lights for municipal reform.

He closed with the warning that there must be no misunderstandings or betkering, and that there must be an open and honest conduct of the campaign, which will be acceded to by every fair-minded man in the organization. R. Fulion Cutting made a little speech, in which he said:

"We have issued our declaration of independence. The day of patchwork tickets has gone by forever. [Applause.] I believe that the inauguration of this movement means that our citizens have now attempted something which is more than the ephemeral efforts they have heretofore made on this line. If it does not win in 1807, it has ease to stay until it does.

At the concusion of his speech Chairman Cutting drew from his pocket the rest of the "slate, and announced that the next business in order was the election of a First Vice-Chairman. Charles Siewart Smith got the place. There was an awkwarri pause when the man elected Treasurer, and John C. Chark Sceretary, Elihu Hoot then introduced a long series of resolutions, with copies of which Mr. Clark had prepared imaself in anticipation of his election as Secretary. These resolutions provided that the Chairman appoint twenty members of the Committee of Organization, who, with the Officers of that committee, shall act as an elected Treasurer, and John C. Chark Secretary. Elihu Hoot then introduced a long series of resolutions, with copies of which Mr. Clark had prepared imaself in anticipation of his election and an independent ticket, to invite the cooperation of all voters in support of that technique and the propose of the committee o

of party politics.

A gentleman who had evidently not been present at the Friday caucus and did not know the slate, suggested that there be a member of

the Executive Committee from each Assembly district, and said he thought there were thirty-five districts in the city. He was promptly informed that the managers of the union did not purpose encouraging district leadership or to do anything that would take from the power of the central organization. Then Mr. Root's amendments were adopted, and Chairman Cutting said that the committee had no further business on land, but he would like to hear from ex-Mayor Hewitt, Mr. Hewitt responded, and said among other things:

ments were adopted, and Chairman Cutting said that the committee had no further business on band, but he would like to hear from ex-Mayor Hewitt. Mr. Hewitt responded, and said among other things:

"This country of free institutions is compelled to acknowledge after a hundred years of experience that its political institutions have failed most completely in their application to manicipal government. We have before us the choice of adhering to the party form of government, which has proven such a distinct failure, or we may form organizations to compel the parties, or at least one of them, to nominate good candidates. That method, too, has failed. One other is left to us, and that is the formation of an independent municipal party such as you have undertaken. I confess I nover expected to live to see such a movement. I have longed for it many years. Twenty years ago I favored an amendment to the Constitution such as we have now which would give us a separate municipal selection and make the formation of such a party possible. That principle is now part of the fundamental law. It is our duty to take advantage of it. If we make the effort and fail we must admit that universal suffrage is a failure. This question is a fundamental one, and its answer will determine whether the people are capable of self-government. The answer which you will make will be looked forward to with the greatest interest not only in this country but in other countries where the people are considering advanced democratic forms of government. We are going to try the experiment. The people are invited to enroll. If their response is what it should be there should be no question of the result. If they fail to come up and say that they want the good government. We are going to try the experiment in the people are capable of some them is a failure. We are not going on our knees. It is all in the hands of the people nor worthy of good government.

Mr. Hewitt adverted to the statement of Mr. Carter about Mayor Strong's recognizing in his appointme

eem to relish it.
Mr. Hewitt took occasion to say that his Street

Cleaning Commissioner, James S. Coleman, cleaned the streets quite as well as Col. Waring, and with much less money. He closed his re-marks by saying: "I think there is a living chance for success in "I think there is a living chance for success in this movement if you can persuade the people. At any rate, see the job out. Put your lands in your pockets. Do not let the movement die from lack of support, and, above all things, go ahead unmindful of individuals who may have to go down before you. If it be Mr. Root, Mr. Carter, Mr. Platt, no matter who, they must go under if they stand in the way of your success."

The Committee on Organization then adjourned and the Executive Committee of twenty-live will hereafter run the affairs of the Citizens' Union. Chairman Cutting said he would name the committee in a few days. the committee in a few days.

THE CHAPMAN CONTEMPT CASE. His Counsel Surprises the Supreme Court by

WASHINGTON, March 22.-The case of Elverton

R. Chapman, the recusant sugar witness, was to have come up to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States for argument on the habeas doing to the dark rate, sice blear members, sice blear members and characteristic of the particular of the signification of the significance of th corpus petition, the petitioner being the New York broker under sentence in the District Court

MORE OFFICES FILLED. A Land Office Commissioner and Fourth As-

sistant Postmaster-General Named. WASHINGTON, March 22.-The President today sent to the Senate the following nomina-Binger Hermann of Oregon to be Commis-

sioner of the General Land Office. Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas to be Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. Ernest G. Timme of Wisconsin to be Auditor

for the State and other departments (Fifth Audior).
Royd B. Jones of Massachusetts to be Attor-ey of the United States for the District of Mas-

James D. Elliott of South Dakota to be Attorney of the United States for the District of ney of the United States for the District of South Dakota. Commodore Joseph N. Miller to be a Rear-Ad-Commodore Joseph N. Miller to be a Rear-Admiral.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Gen. Powell Chayton of Arkansas to be Minister to Mexico, William McK. Osborne of Massachusetts to be Consul-General at London, John K. Gowdy of Indiana to be Consul-General at Paris, Joseph H. Brigham of Ohio to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Major H. H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

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OBITUARY.

"Commodore" Roswell W. Holmes died in Saratoga yesterday. He was born in Philadelphia in 1826, and was a son of Banker Ros well H. Holmes of that city. He shipped before the must at the age of 20 years, and cruised in the Mediterrancan. He engaged in business in Camden, N. J.; Reading, Pa and Newark, N. J. He retired in 1870 and travelled the world over. He formerly spent his winters in Montreal and summers in Saratoga, but became a permanent resident of Saratoga about seven years ago. While a resident of Newark he owned several yachts, was an original member of the Brooklyn Yacht Club and Commodore of the Bayonne Yacht Club, He creeted business blocks in Newark and the Windsor Hotel at Orange, N. J. Four children survive—Anthony B. of New York City, Francis H. and Joseph D. of Orange, N. J., and Mrs. Forrest B. Royal of New Brighton, S. L. William I. Geisten senior member of the archive.

Forrest B. Royal of New Brighton, S. I.

William J. Gelston, senior member of the banking firm of Gelsten & Bussing, died on Sunday at his home, 306 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, of hervous prostration, after an illness of five weeks. He was born in this city and was a pupil of the old Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. He had been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1865. The firm of which he was the senior partner was organized in September, 1865. Mr. Gelston removed to Brooklyn thirty years ago and became identified there with church and charitable work. He was a member of the Oxford, Union League, and Congregational Clubs, a trustee of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Clubs, a trustee of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Clubs, a fusite and Secretary of the Brooklyn Central Dispensary. He leaves a widow and two children.

Dr. Douglass Ewell died of pneumonia yester-

a widow and two children.

Dr. Douglass Ewell died of pneumonia yesterday afternoon at his apartments, 661 Fifth avenue. He had been ill but eight days, and up to within a day or two of his death it was thought that he would recover. He was a son of John N. Ewell, and was born in this city about thirty years ago. He was graduated from Columbia College in the class of 1888. After taking his degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons he was on the hospital staff for a year and then began the practice of medicine in this city. His mother and a sister survive him.

J. Greenwood Snelling, who for many years.

Nothing has been done with the measure yet, and it was said yesterday that the whole subject has been held to await the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the Brooklyn case, which involves more than one hundred municipal placeholders who were appointed without competitive examination. This case has been prepared to cover almost every question which can be raised under the civil service provision of the Constitution, and it is said to be the purpose to draft a bill on lines which will be suggested by the Court's opinion.

No Recount for Sovak or Kempner.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections held a short executive session in the Manhattan Hotel yesterday morning and con-sidered the question of reopening the ballot boxes and recounting the ballots in the two con tested election cases of Sovak vs. Andrews, in the Twenty-sixth Assembly district, and Kemp-ner vs. Suffivan, in the Tenth Assembly district. It was said afterward that the committee had practically decided not to order a recount and will report in favor of the sitting members, They will meet in the Aldermen's chamber on Saturday in an open session.

aturday in an open session.

Passed the Civil Service Examination ALBANY, March 22.- The following has passed successfully in the order named the State civil service examinations for the place of clerks in the courts of New York city: Isidor Wasservogel, K. J. O'Connor, O. D. Weed, George I. Woolley, Paul Sheidon, New York; Alfred J. Gilchrist, Sylvester J. Tormey, Brooklyn; A. F. West, Leon Burkes, J. A. Starr, A. F. Wehl, B. D. Levy, Herman W. Booth, J. J. Breer, William C. Lichtenstein, and John Oliva of New York; G. A. Seaman, and Daniel N. Bessie of Brooklyn.

Yellow Fever in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service has recived the following advices from United States Sanitary Inspectors and Consuls in Cuba: At Havana, during the two weeks ended March 11, there were ten deaths from yellow fever and 800 new cases of smallpox and 83 deaths.

At Cardenas, during the week ended March 6, there were no new cases and no deaths from yellow fever.

At Santlago de Cuba, during the week ended March 6, there was one death from yellow fever. The absence of yellow fever is attributed to the fact that no regular troops are stationed there.

At Sagin in Grande, during the week ended March 6, there were eleven cases and three deaths from yellow fever.

Another Imprisoned American Released. WASHINGTON, March 22.-Consul Barker, at

Sagua la Grande, Cuba, telegraphed the State Department yesterday that Frank J. Cazanas, a naturalized American citizen, had been released from jail at that place. The State Department has not much information about the case. Cazanas was arrested at Sagua on Feb. 1d. Consul Barker ascertained that he had been naturalized though the date was not learned. He has not resided in the United States for twenty-five years. He lived on a plantation near Sagua until last May, when he went to that town. Consul-General Lee found that Cazanas owned property in New York.

SOME CUBAN VICTORIES.

THE PATRIOTS CAPTURE CANO AND GET MUCH PLUNDER.

Retribution They Indict Upon a Recreant Cuban-Capture of a Spanish Guerrilla Hand Pamous for Its Crucity-The Notorious Cap-tain Rojas Killed at Last-Paper Money, HAVANA, March 22 .- The town of Cano, near

Havana, has been attacked by the insurgents and captured after a hot engagement with the garrison. The insurgents ransacked many stores and supplied themselves with a large stock of arms, ammunition, clothing, medicines, and money. After three hours in the town they again retired to the country. One of the stores ransacked belonged to a Cu-

ban named Gomez, who is a rich grocer and a strong partisan of the Spaniards. The insurall the merchandise, worth \$7,000 more. Stripping the man, they obliged him to set out, barefooted, for Havana. Near the same place the famous Spanish

guerrilla of "La Media Luna" was surrounded by the insurgents, who killed all the Cubans, most of them colored men from Havana, who belonged to it. Capt Gutlerreg, leader of the guerrillas, was also killed. The men of the of the public of this fact—If Media Luna were noted for their cruelty to batants. Those among them who were whites of Spanish birth were released after promising that they would never again take up arms against the republic of Cuba. From Puerto Principe comes the news that

another leader of a Spanish guerrilla corps, the famous Capt. Rojas, was killed in a recent cagagement with the revolutionists. Capt. Rojas made himself notorious by his barbarities in the war of 1868. At that time he commanded the terrible guerrilla band known as "Los Jibaros," which committed all the frightful outrages that led Mr. Fish, American Secretary of State under President Grant, to write a note to the Spanish Minister at Washington, protesting in the name of humanity. Capt. Rojas always boasted of his participation in those acts, and as soon as the present revolution began he asked the Spanish Government to place him in command of another guerrilla corps to fight the Cubans.

When Gen. Martinez Campos was in Cuba Rojas dared not repeat his earlier crimes, but as soon as Weyler landed on the island he surpassed his old record of barbarity.

He was marching a few days ago with his men

at the head of the column of Gen. Jimenez Castellanos, when the latter attempted to capture the Cuban Government at San Jerónimo. Rojas was recognized by the first Cubans who met the column, surrounded by them, and torn to pieces with forty-three of his followers,

An awful report comes from Sancti Spiritus, which, if confirmed, will make one of the darkest pages in the history of the Cuban war. The Cubans affirm that Schora Josefa Cahizares, mother of the Secretary of the Interior in the Cuban Government, Santiago Garcia Cafizares was tortured by the Spaniards and burned to death. The Spanish official report of the affair is that her death was purely accidental, Senora Canizares having been burned while lighting a lamp, which fell on her dress,

The state of terror into which Sancti Spiritus has been plunged and the many outrages committed there by the Spaniards against the wives, mothers and children of the Cuban leaders, which I reported yesterday to THE SUN, gives redibility to the horrible report of Sefiora Caffizares's murder. Furthermore it would not be without precedents in the cruel struggles between the Spaniards and Cubans.

Anything may be expected while the Spanish troops are in their present insubordinate and lawiess state. In the provinces of Havana and Matanzas the Spanish soldiers are loudly demanding their pay and are only restrained from revolt because the officers beat them, risking their lives in so doing, for army officers are forbidden to beat soldiers by the regulations of the Spanish military code. The soldiers protest, and many of them desert to the enemy. At the important town of Cienfuegos the situation is graver still. General desertion is feared there by the Spaniards.

At the same time the Government is unable to compel the merchants to accept the paper The scheme of replacing the bills issued by the discredited Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba with the paper money of the Bank of Spain has met with the difficulty that the former institution has, by contract with the Government, the exclusive privilege of issuing paper money in the island.

WEYLER DISAPPEARS AGAIN.

He Leaves Havana with His Staff-Nobody Buows Where He Blas Cone

HAVANA, March 22.-Captain-General Weyley, occompanied by his staff, left Havana last night on board the transport steamer Legazpi. His destination is not known.

LONDON, March 22.-The Madrid correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that Captain-General Weyler has informed his Government that he is leaving Havana to resume his operations against the insurgents in the central and eastern parts of Cuba.

THE RUIZ CASE.

esolution Adopted in the Senate Calling for All of the Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-The resolution regarding the Ruiz case, introduced in the Senate this morning by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), and agreed to, grows out of the belief that Secretary Sherman will furnish the Senate with the correspondence in this case, which was refused by Mr. Olney when the Senate on Feb. 23 passed a similar resolution on the motion of Mr. Mills of Texas. At that time Mr. Olney sent to the Texas. At that time Mr, Olney sent to the Senate a statement of alleged facts made up from the correspondence, but declined to send the correspondence, on the ground that it would tend to injure the persons referred to therein and would be incompatible with the public interests. The resolution of to-day calls for the correspondence between this Government and Spain and between the State Department and Consul-tieneral Lee, and also asks what steps have been taken on the part of the United States looking to an investigation into the arrest, imprisonment, and death of Dr. Ruiz.

GEN. POLAVIEJA COMING HOME. The Captain-General of Madrid Will Succeed Him to the Philippines.

LONDON, March 22 .- A despatch from Madrid to the Central News says that Gen. Primo do Rivera, Captain-General of Madrid, has been appointed to succeed Gen. Polavieja, Captain-Genpointed to succed Gen. Polavieja, Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, who is to be invalided home.

Gen. Polavieja is disgusted with the lack of support furnished him by the Government in his attempts to crush the rebellion in the islands. The nomination of Gen, Primo de Rivera as his successor has created a bad impression, as he is regarded as wanting in energy.

A despatch from Maniha says that Gen. Polavieja, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, is ill with malarial fever.

TRIAL OF LUIS AND ROLOFF. Gen. Boloff Not Expected to Appear, but Luis

BALTIMORE, Md., March 22,-The trial of Gen. Carlos Roloff, War Secretary of the Culon Junta of America, and Dr. Joseph J. Luis for alleged filibustering, will begin in the United States District Court to morrow morning. States District Court to-morrow morning, Albert S. J. Owens and Gen. Bradley T. Johnson of Baltimore, and Horatio F. Renbens and Leon T. Benoit of New York will represent the decembers. District Altorney Marbury will be assisted by William G. Johnson of Washington, American attorney for the Spanish Legation, who was assigned especially by ex-Attorney General Harmon to prosecute the Cuban patrious Roloff is not expected to appear; his where about is unknown. Luis will be in court.